#### OVC M&E WORKSHOP

#### Needs assessment tools

# Family Health International (FHI)

12<sup>th</sup> September 2006



## PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Brief introduction to needs assessment
  - What, How and Why
- Methods used to conduct needs assessments
- Example of a household survey (design and tool)
- Ethical considerations
- Possible challenges



#### INTRODUCTION

#### What is a needs assessment?

- The gathering and analyzing of information to understand what problems exist in the community and what needs to be done to address them
  - -Differs from a situational analysis which is broader and articulates magnitude and impact of the OVC situation
  - -Stakeholder involvement (communities, households, OVC)



#### **PURPOSES**

#### Why conduct a needs assessment?

- Informs program planning & implementation
- Guides decisions about program content, target group and services
- Targeting services to reach the most needy
- Needs assessment informs M&E
  - -Provides baseline data for evaluation
  - -M&E monitors if program is reaching intended target groups



# METHODS

- Qualitative methods
- √ Focus groups
- ✓ In-depth interviews
- ✓ Case studies
- ✓ Participatory methodologies
- Quantitative methods
- ✓ Household survey
- ✓ Cost analysis



# HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

- Organization of the survey
  - The primary caregiver is usually the respondent
  - Can include all children or a specific target group
  - Can include households with and without OVC for comparison and to avoid stigma
- Possible survey domains include:
  - Socio-economic characteristics
  - Educational needs



# HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

#### Survey domains continued:

- Health status, health care access and quality
- Nutritional needs
- Psychosocial needs
- Legal needs (birth & ID docs, inheritance issues)



# SURVEY DESIGN

Purposively selected community/ies

Randomly selected EAs within selected communities using census data

Listing exercises conducted with all homes in selected EAs

- •Homes assigned numbers and grouped into: a) homes with OVC; b) homes without OVC
- •Equal number of OVC and non-OVC homes randomly selected from each list

Visiting selected homes and interviewing primary caregivers



## BACKGROUND DETAILS

- Geographical location
- Household number
- Interview visit: date, name of interviewer, result
- Listing of all household members
- OVC situation: Mother/father alive, year of parent's death, cause of death



# HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

# Aim: To determine socio-economic characteristics of households in which children live

- Housing condition and facilities e.g type of dwelling, ownership, source of drinking water & energy, sanitation
- Household assets and income: Source of income, no. of family members earning regular income, support to other children/families
- Household food security: No & type of meals per day
- Access to services: Education, psycho-social, health, life skills, legal



# CHILD'S EDUCATION

Aim: To determine school enrolment, attendance and completion. Education is an important indicator of current and future socio-economic status.

- Number of years of school completed
- Current school attendance
- Frequency, duration and reason for absences from school
- Payment of school fees



#### CHILD'S HEALTH

# Aim: To assess child's health status and access to health facilities

- Child's health status
- Number of visits to health centre in the past month/2 weeks
- Nature and duration of illness
- Number of times child has been hospitalized in the past year
- Chronic illness
- Immunization card
- Access to health facilities
- Health services needed but not received
- Development e.g. height and weight



## CHILD'S PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING

# Aim: To assess psychosocial well-being including behavior, emotional and developmental needs

- •Behavior: Restless, cry frequently, refuse to eat, fight with other children, destructive, argumentative
- •Emotional: Anxiety, fear, withdrawal, depression, sadness, mood swings, trouble sleeping



# NUTRITION

# Aim: To assess child's access to regular meals and nutrition

- Number of meals eaten in a day
- Content of meals
- •Does household grow any food crops?
- •How often child has gone without food in the past 3 months?



#### LEGAL ISSUES

Aim: To investigate issues regarding inheritance and property rights. Women and children often vulnerable to poverty after head of household dies.

- Possession of a will
- Women and childrens' access to property
- Birth and ID documents
- Occurrence of property stealing



# CAREGIVER QUESTIONS

- Demographic data: marital status, education, source of income
- Caregiver role and activities
- Caregiver's health status
- Caregiver perceptions of HIV/OVC situation
- Community resources and support system



# ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Ethical clearance required for protection of human subjects
- Rights of participants must be considered and respected
- Consent form necessary to <u>assure confidentiality</u>, explain <u>procedures</u>, <u>possible risks and benefits</u> and <u>document</u> participant's <u>consent</u>. The form could include sections on:
- ✓ Purpose of the study
- ✓ Procedures of the study
- ✓ Possible risks/discomforts and benefits



# ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS CONTINUED

- Confidentiality
- ✓ Questions
- ✓ Compensation
- ✓ Voluntary participation and withdrawal
- ✓ Agreement

#### Other issues to consider:

- ✓ Who has the authority to give permission for a child to participate?
- ✓ What to do when the assessment uncovers child abuse, neglect or malnutrition?



# POSSIBLE CHALLENGES

- Resources: Time, finances, expertise
- Methods:
  - -Participatory methods not frequently used due to lack of skills and need for quantifiable assessment
  - -Household surveys will not capture information on children NOT living in households



## EXAMPLE OF ASSESSMENT TOOL

- Example of tools from FHI Zambia's OVC needs assessment currently in progress
- Not done in SA yet due to resource limitations

# GOOD LUCK WITH YOUR ASSESSMENTS!

